

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

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For Judge of Court of Appeals,

R. K. WILLIAMS,

District composed of Allen, Butler, Buchanan, Caldwell, Callaway, Crittenden, Christian, Daviess, Edmonson, Fulton, Graves, Grayson, Hancock, Hickman, Henderson, Hopkins, Livingston, Logan, Marshall, Meade, Meigs, Mifflin, Monroe, Morgan, Nelson, Nicholas, Ohio, Simpson, Todd, Trigg, Union, Warren, and Webster.

Glory Enough for Several Days.

The Mississippi is virtually open. This was a desideratum from the beginning. The father of waters was and is the link that binds the whole valley to its mouth together. The idea of cutting off all those who live on its waters from the possession of the entire river to its mouth, was a preposterous outrage which the Secesh had not sense enough to appreciate. The power, said Jefferson, that holds the mouth of the Mississippi, is necessarily an enemy of the United States; and Napoleon said it when he let go that region for an insignificant sum. He said that to hold it he would sooner or later have to conquer the United States—a task he would not undertake. As soon as the valley began to be settled, popular instinct looked with a settled determination to the possession of the whole river as a necessity.

Kentucky and her neighboring States would have separated from the East and North before they would have given up free navigation of the Mississippi. The attempt to close it up, or allow its free navigation by the gracious permission of anybody, was preposterous. It was as injurious to the contemptible faction that undertook to monopolize the river as it was to those upon its branches and its upper waters.

Both parties have felt the embargo on the trade of the river as a calamity, and particularly those who live on the mouth and claimed dominion over it. These rights, forsooth! The right to rob us of our own Mississippi; to obtain which we came very near being rebels ourselves. We acquired it, went into ecstasies of joy at the achievement. Jefferson unsprung power, by his own confession, to make the acquisition; and, after all, we were expected to give it up; quietly surrender it into the possession of squatters along its banks, who rubbed the nation into their small heads that because they lived on our soil they could claim it as all theirs. We have no objection to squatter sovereignty in its place; but when it undertakes to rob nations and people in all time to come of their birth-right, it should be unceremoniously crushed out.

We can assure Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, &c., that all their region belong to us who live in the great valley. If any people down that way are not satisfied with their land, they can pull up stakes and leave; but all the land and franchises of that region are ours. They can't take away a single right we have on a foot of that soil. As long as they behave themselves they can live there and enjoy the blessings of a better Government than they can make. If they will not behave themselves, we shall be compelled to make them do so; that is all.

For a year and more, these squatters have managed to stop trade on this great river; and have, like fools, nearly starved themselves to death. They are most wretchedly out at the elbows and down at the heels. Their success in their attempt would have been but temporary, and the worst possible fortune for themselves.

The reopening of this river is the great step to restore the natural order of things. Free communication and free trade on the river will give a taste of the prosperity of better days, and a practical demonstration of the folly of this rebellion. We have all along regarded the opening of the Mississippi and its possession by the power of the United States as the greatest step towards putting down this rebellion. The Government now commands the chain that binds the great valley together, and we may safely say it will never pass into other hands. No power other than this Union can ever command that river; and we may add, none will ever interrupt free trade upon its waters.

Summer, the Abolitionist, with others of his class, are just now violently excited by the action of Gov. Stanley, of North Carolina; and a resolution of inquiry has been introduced to know by what right he has closed up the negro schools. Mr. Stanton has rightly said that there was nothing about opening or closing schools in the instructions. We did not suppose there was. Gov. Stanley was not sent to North Carolina to establish any system; and, therefore, he had no instructions. To that effect. If it had been the intention of the Federal Government to utterly abrogate the old laws, and to establish a despotism, the "instructions" would assume the form of the colonial charters, wherein all of the duties would be set down. This, however, was not the intention. The Government finds a State deserted, and deprived of its legitimate officers. It still retains its own Constitution and its own laws, but no one remains to enforce them. The State is in the hands of the military. Now it is clearly the duty of the Government, when it finds that State laws cannot be enforced by State authorities, for it to furnish the aid. It is not the people of the State have a right to demand Governor Stanley, therefore, does not go to North Carolina to institute a new system of laws, but to enforce the old ones. He takes all the acts of their Legislature, not inconsistent with the State and Federal Constitution, as he finds them, and is sent there to see them carried out. The resolution of inquiry, therefore, seems to us absurd. Governor Stanley was not instructed to establish, or suppress schools or colleges, any more than to establish or destroy corporations such as banks, road companies, and the like. He takes these as he finds them. Laws pro-

fecting or restricting them he enforces, as it is his duty to enforce other laws. He finds a law forbidding the instruction of a certain class in schools. He did not make the law, he only finds it. We have no doubt he is satisfied of its wisdom, but whether he is or not is not the question. He is there to enforce it and he does so. If he had not we would hardly think him fit for his position. He informs the teacher that by a certain statute persons engaged in teaching the blacks are punishable.

We are satisfied that the persons engaged in it were not teaching them anything good. They are of that tribe of cunning hypocrites which have been the scorn of true Christians and moralists in all time. The Amiasab Blocks, Chadbands, and Mrs. Lillyaba, who, under a sham exterior, conceal either rotten selfishness or meddling, ignorant officiousness. We are satisfied that whatever instruction adapted to the negro capacity can be given, must be from those who are interested in making them useful as well as such as are familiar with their wants. Good sense and sound discretion would at once have required Gov. Stanley to send these intermeddlers to the right about, and that promptly, even if the laws which he had been sent to enforce had not required it of him. How could he be expected to restore a State to the Union when a score of authorized traitors were exciting the blacks into rebellion and irritating the whites, whose good will was absolutely necessary to success, to resistance? It certainly is an utter impossibility; an impossibility that would strike any one but a fool or fanatic.

Under the instructions, leaving the matter, to some extent, to his discretion, it was his duty to do as he did. He could not possibly act otherwise.

As for his prompt expulsion of Helper, we think it the wisest thing possible. An Abolitionist is a firebrand in a slave State. Not by inciting the blacks, for he meets with little success in that, but by exasperating the whites. They reflect upon the object of such a man, and very properly feel that he should be punished with the utmost severity. He is like the thief and assassin, the common enemy of society, and when he is aided by numbers, it reduces the question to a matter of life and death. It is hardly the legal and orthodox way for him to be removed by military order. The custom has been to tender him a variegated coat of feathers, with a heavy lining of tar; but, the end being accomplished, it would be more equitable to quarrel about the omission of such legal technicalities as that.

Summer has sprung another question, and he is continually hunting for vexatious ones, which are rather more difficult to determine—we mean the right of the Government to appoint a Governor for a State. This certainly presents more difficulty, not if Summer's other theory, that the seceded States have committed suicide, was admitted; for then, having forfeited all rights, the power would be in whatever hands could seize it. The question, however, is not of Summer's consistency, but of the legality of the act. We judge that it is for the reasons set forth in a previous part of this article.

The military is in North Carolina to enforce the Federal laws, and, when necessary, the State laws. There is no doubt of the President's right to appoint officers for such a purpose. It is asserted, however, by Secession and Abolition, that there is no State government under the Federal Constitution now existing in the seceded States; or, if there is, it is the province of the United States to aid in enforcing the State laws only when called upon by the proper authorities. Therefore, when so far from any such aid having been asked, it has been expressly repudiated, it is absurd to talk of the constitutionality of the act. This is sacrificing the law to the forms of law, and rather becomes a quibbling pettifogger in a justice's court than a man discussing questions of State. Everybody knows there is an insurrection in North Carolina against the laws. All admit that it is the duty of the United States to quell that insurrection. How absurd it would be if this duty could not be done until it was called forth by the insurgents themselves. The duty is to correct. That is paramount, and it must be enforced by effectual means.

It is rather strange to find men who have gone blundered and headlong in favor of coercion, even to conquest, pausing, at this time, to doubt the President's right to appoint a military officer; for we do not regard these officers, as appointed, as "Governors" of the respective States, any more than the commandant of a military department is the civil governor of that department. Certain civil functions will necessarily fall to him, but they will relate to laws already made. Whenever a loyal Governor is properly chosen, the civil functions which fall upon these officers in the absence of any one to discharge them, will fall into his hands. In the meantime, it is the very climax of unreason to assume that, because the laws are not enforced in a particular State, it is a sufficient reason for saying there is no way of enforcing them. Such logic is utterly contemptible.

According to our Constitution, our citizens can only vote in their precincts. We suggest whether it would not be just to the soldiers to grant them a furlough of a month to visit their families and homes about the first of August, if the necessity of the service did not forbid it? We do not believe it would be attended with any demoralization at all, or with any other evil, if their active service at the time is not required.

By some error the name of our distinguished citizen, Gen. Boyle, was omitted in the report of General Buell, as published here on the 20th ult. The latter sent telegrams here to correct the error. General Boyle was amongst those named in his report for their gallantry at Shiloh, and the name was omitted by mistake either in the copying or printing.

We had the pleasure of a visit yesterday from General Rousseau, whose name is familiar to the loyal men of Kentucky. He is fresh from Shiloh, where he won unfading laurels by his gallantry. He is proud of his old regiment and of his brigade, and will be any day for none so proud as he of his country and his blood.

Van B. Carter, Esq., late editor of the Kentucky Press, died at Harrodsburg, a few days ago, very suddenly.

Letter from Hancock County.

HARTSVILLE, May 31, 1862.

Editors Democrat—Gentlemen: Judge R. K. Williams addressed the citizens of this place to-day, and I say that his speech was able, effective and powerful for the Judge is the very embodiment of eloquence and power, and is the man that can make Secession a reality in their boots, and make patriotic hearts rejoice. He is a true, genuine Kentucky gentleman and scholar, and no man in the State could fill the bench with more grace, ease, elegance and legal ability. He is the right man and the patriotic people will place him in the right place; and if the Union men in Kentucky will bring out such men as Judge Williams as candidates for the various offices in the State, secessionists will speedily play out and rob the Union men of the things that were. In fact, the secessionists are fast dying in Hancock, and by the August election the last secessionist office-seeker will be consigned to the tomb of eternal political oblivion, to remain with their comrades in crime forever unknown and unremembered; and is not such their just fate? Will not true Kentuckians rise as one man and use their utmost efforts to rid this proud old Commonwealth of the least and last remains of Secession and its detestable influences and consequences?

Yours, respectfully, HANCOCK.

ANOTHER REBEL RAID.—On Saturday morning, the 31st ult., another gang of eighteen mounted rebels passed through Montgomery county, Ky. The Mount Sterling Whigs say they went to the residence of Mr. Marion Cheatham, near Camargo, an active Union man, and pointing their guns at Mrs. Cheatham, threatened to kill her if she did not tell them where her husband was. She told them all she knew was that he was absent. They then went to the field and took his horse and put out as fast as they could for the mountains. The news of this outrage soon spread to Mount Sterling and vicinity, and by noon some thirty brave and trusty men in their saddles in pursuit. They followed them some forty miles, and finding their horses about giving out, and having information that the thieves were too far ahead to make further pursuit practicable, they returned. The marauders had taken the West Liberty route above McCormick's to avoid the Wolfe House Guards.

From there they went to Beaver, and from there to Whitesburg, in Virginia. The same company had stolen some five or six horses in Clark county. Part of the company was from Clark, and the others from further in the interior. They being all strangers in Montgomery county, it is inferable that some traitor in our midst put them upon the track of Mr. Cheatham. The Whigs say it has been demonstrated that Home Guards are inefficient for good so near the Virginia line to arrest marauding parties. They are necessarily scattered, and the process of collecting them together on the appearance of these bands is too slow, as by the time they are ready the scoundrels gain sufficient time to escape. What is needed is a cavalry company at West Liberty, and one at Hazelgreen. The Whig is gratified to learn that this is likely to be the case soon under the administration of General Boyle.

Judge George W. Lane, of Huntsville, Alabama, who was appointed by President Lincoln, a year ago, Judge of the Northern District of that State, has written to Washington to learn how he can draw his pay, and referred to Gen. Mitchell for evidence of his loyalty. But the General, in his dispatches to the War Department, had anticipated him, and had taken occasion to state that when he took possession of Huntsville he was informed that the stars and stripes had been flying for a whole year over Judge Lane's house, and the shreds were still there. The rebels had attempted to pull it down, but the determined attitude of the Judge compelled them to desist.

The "cullud pussus" who is traveling about the country as "Jeff. Davis' coachman," delivering lectures to admiring Greeleyites, does not find his business very profitable in Brooklyn. He appeared at the Brooklyn Institute on Tuesday evening, but as his audience consisted of three colored women, two white boys admitted on dead-head passes from a local newspaper office, and one reporter, he did not speak. Such a failure in Brooklyn does not speak well for Beecher's management.

THE LOUISVILLE BARRACKS.—The Journal learns that Major F. F. Flint, Sixteenth United States Infantry, has been relieved from the command of the post. Major Flint has gained many warm friends since his advent among us; for all combined to him great efficiency as an officer, combined with the most perfect courtesy and gentlemanly demeanor. An officer of the Fifth United States Infantry, whose name we have not yet learned, succeeds to the command.

A singular death happened in New York on Tuesday. A little boy ten years old, named John Skelley, while playing on North Seventh street, fell into a gully made for setting the curb stones, and in which was water to the depth of four inches, and falling with his face downward, he became wedged in the earth, and unable to extricate himself he was drowned or smothered.

General Boyle is now at his post as commander in this State, and we congratulate the State that he is. Firmness and justice will characterize his administration. The innocent have nothing to fear; the guilty had better reform and reform. The rebellion is about played out, and we can have no more of it in this State.

COLONEL BRUCE.—We learn that Colonel S. D. Bruce, of the Twentieth Kentucky regiment, left the city Sunday, for Bowling Green, to assume command in that portion of the State. Colonel Bruce will not be long in putting down the bands of marauders and guerrillas which have begun to infest the Southern part of the State.

DEATH OF A REBEL GUERRILLA.—Captain Herbert Umbaugh, commander of a band of guerrillas in Hardin county, Va., was shot and killed in an engagement one day last week. The deceased was at one time a printer in this office, and subsequently the publisher of the Cotton Plant, which was issued from Baltimore and Washington.

An affray occurred at Mount Sterling, on Monday night last, in which several persons were hurt. We did not learn any particulars.

At the recent battle between Richmond and the whole of the Eighth Alabama Regiment was captured by our troops.

TELEGRAPHIC.

From Yesterday's Evening News.

Surrender of Memphis Confirmed.

The Old Flag Now Waves Over the Customhouse.

Engagement Between the Federal and Rebel Gunboats.

Com. Porter Attacks Fort Morgan.

Three more Prizes off Charleston—Two in the Gulf.

Another Lie of Jeff. Davis.

Sunday Night's Dispatches.

CAIRO, June 1.

The regular packet Platte Valley, the first boat through from Memphis, arrived here this morning. Our forces are in possession of Memphis.

The flotilla, consisting of five gunboats and eight rams, left Fort Wright at two o'clock on Thursday morning, and finding no obstruction, they proceeded on their way, and at eight o'clock on Thursday evening the gunboats anchored two miles above Memphis. The rams anchored a short distance above.

A reconnaissance was made, and the enemy's fleet, consisting of the following boats, viz: General Van Dorn, flag ship, General Price, General Bragg, General Lovell, Jeff Thompson, Beauregard, Sumter, and Little Rebel—were discovered lying near Memphis.

During the night the rebel fleet moved down the river, and at daylight were out of sight, but in half an hour afterwards were seen coming up formed in line of battle. Our gunboats had, in the meantime, weighed anchor, and, followed by several rams, moved slowly towards the rebel fleet, when a shot from the Little Rebel from a rifled gun of a long range fell within a short distance of the gunboat Cairo, which was in advance. The Cairo replied with a broadside, and soon the engagement became general at long range.

The rams in the meantime advanced, and the rebel ram Beauregard, being some distance in advance, was singled out by the Federal rams Monitor and Queen of the West, each striving to be first to strike the rebel craft. The Monitor succeeded in striking her, cutting her in two, and she sank immediately in the channel directly opposite the city. At this juncture the Little Rebel made a dash at the Monitor, which, at this time, was in the midst of the rebel fleet, but, by a skillful movement of the pilot of the latter, she dropped out of the way, and the blow intended for her, struck the rebel boat General Price, taking away her wheel, making it necessary for her to run ashore, where she sent a shot, which, unfortunately for the rebels, struck the boat General Lovell, rendering her unmanageable. Immediately after she was run down by the Queen of the West.

A broadside from the Benton took effect on the sides of the Jeff. Thompson when she ran ashore in flames and burned to the water's edge.

Four rebel boats having been disabled the remainder of their fleet retreated down the river, pursued by our boats firing as they advanced, resulting in the capture of the Sumpter, Bragg and Little Rebel which had been captured by most of their crews.

Captain Montgomery, the Flag-officer, and most of the officers and men succeeded in making their escape to the woods on the Arkansas shore.

The Federal ram Lancaster was struck by the Beauregard early in the engagement and was slightly disabled.

Col. Elliott, commanding the Federal rams, was struck in the breast by a splinter and was stunned temporarily but soon recovered and continued to lead his fleet. Through the action this was the only casualty on our side.

Our rams were manned by sharpshooters, mostly from Illinois, who did good execution, picking off the enemy's gunners at every opportunity.

The rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is heavy, but not fully ascertained. Our troops were busily engaged in picking up the disabled boats, and the gunboats. After the return of the gunboats from the pursuit Com. Davis sent the following note to the Mayor of the city of Memphis:

U. S. FLAG STEAMER BENTON.
SIR: I have respectfully to request that you will surrender the city of Memphis to the authority of the United States, which I have the honor to represent.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
With high respect,
Your obedient servant,
C. H. Davis, Flag-officer.

In reply, the Mayor said:
"Your note is received. In reply I have to say, as the civil authorities have no means of defense, by force of circumstances they are unable to do so."

Immediately after a boat's crew landed, and the national flag was hoisted over the postoffice. The party was followed by an excited crowd, but they were not interfered with.

The Forty-third and Forty-sixth Indiana Regiments now occupy the place, Col. Fitch in command.

The city is quiet. No demonstrations have been made. It is even asserted that it will not be necessary to declare martial law.

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Immediately after a boat's crew landed, and the national flag was hoisted over the postoffice. The party was followed by an excited crowd, but they were not interfered with.

The Forty-third and Forty-sixth Indiana Regiments now occupy the place, Col. Fitch in command.

The city is quiet. No demonstrations have been made. It is even asserted that it will not be necessary to declare martial law.

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